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both guitar tab and standard notation

of each song with chord symbols...

plus complete lyrics for vocalists



(ISSE)

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Tracks 1-6
Full instrumental
with guitar
Tracks 7-12
Backing tracks
without guitar

See Inside cover of book for full track details 'Soundalike instrumenta tracks.

specially performe to simulate th original recording



No need to read music.

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### Présentation De La Tablature De Guitare

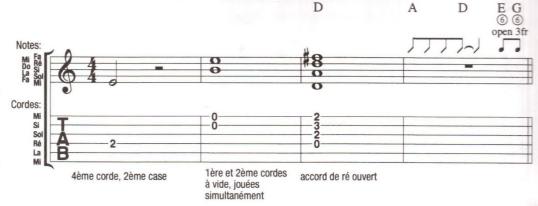
Il existe trois façons différentes de noter la musique pour guitare : à l'aide d'une portée musicale, de tablatures ou de barres rythmiques.

Les BARRES RYTHMIQUES sont indiquées audessus de la portée. Jouez les accords dans le rythme indiqué. Les notes rondes indiquent des notes réciles.

La PORTÉE MUSICALE indique les notes et rythmes et est divisée en mesures. Cette division est représentée par des lignes. Les notes sont : do, ré, mi, fa, sol, la, si.

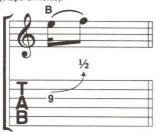
### La PORTÉE EN TABLATURE est une

représentation graphique des touches de guitare. Chaque ligne horizontale correspond à une corde et chaque chiffre correspond à une case.



### Notation Spéciale De Guitare : Définitions

TIRÉ DEMI-TON: Jouez la note et tirez la corde afin d'élever la note d'un demi-ton (étape à moitié).



TIRÉ ET LÂCHÉ: Jouez la note et tirez la corde comme indiqué, puis relâchez, afin d'obtenir de nouveau la note de départ.

TIRÉ PLEIN: Jouez la note et tirez la corde afin d'élever la note d'un ton entier (étape entière).

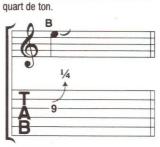


TIRÉ ET REJOUÉ: Jouez la note et tirez la corde comme indiqué puis rejouez la corde où le symbole apparaît.

TIRÉ D'AGRÉMENT : Jouez la note et tirez la corde comme indiqué. Jouez la première note aussi vite que possible.



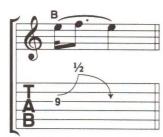
**PRÉ-TIRÉ**: Tirez la corde comme indiqué puis jouez cette note.



TIRÉ QUART DE TON: Jouez la note et

tirez la corde afin d'élever la note d'un

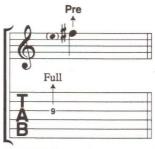
PRÉ-TIRÉ ET LÂCHÉ: Tirez la corde comme indiqué. Jouez la note puis relâchez la corde afin d'obtenir le ton de départ



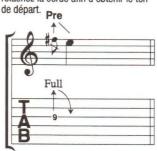
HAMMER-ON: Jouez la première note (plus basse) avec un doigt puis jouez la note plus haute sur la même corde avec un autre doigt, sur le manche mais sans vous servir du médiator



PULL-OFF: Positionnez deux doigts sur les notes à jouer. Jouez la première note et sans vous servir du médiator, dégagez un doigt pour obtenir la deuxième note, plus basse.



**GLISSANDO**: Jouez la première note puis faites glisser le doigt le long du manche pour obtenir la seconde note qui, elle, n'est pas jouée.



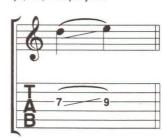
GLISSANDO ET REJOUÉ: Identique au glissando à ceci près que la seconde note est jouée.



HARMONIQUES NATURELLES: Jouez la note tandis qu'un doigt effleure la corde sur le manche correspondant à la case indiquée.



PICK SCRAPE (SCRATCH): On fait glisser le médiator le long de la corde, ce qui produit un son éraillé.

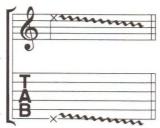


ÉTOUFFÉ DE LA PAUME : La note est partiellement étouffée par la main (celle qui se sert du médiator). Elle effleure la (les) corde(s) juste au-dessus du chevalet.



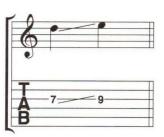
CORDES ÉTOUFFÉES: Un effet de percussion produit en posant à plat la main sur le manche sans relâcher, puis en jouant les cordes avec le médiator.





NOTE: La vitesse des tirés est indiquée par la notation musicale et le tempo

SHIFT SLIDE (GLISS & RESTRIKE): Same as legato slide, except the second note is struck



MUFFLED STRINGS: A percussive sound is produced by laying the fret hand across the string(s) without depressing, and striking them with the pick hand.

PALM MUTING: The note is partially muted

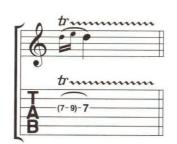
by the pick hand lightly touching the

string(s) just before the bridge.

P.M

SWEEP PICKING: Rhythmic downstroke

and/or upstroke motion across the strings.



TRILL: Very rapidly alternate between the

on and pulling off.

notes indicated by continuously hammering

NATURAL HARMONIC: Strike the note while the fret-hand lightly touches the string directly over the fret indicated.

Harm.

12

indicated with a single motion.

RAKE: Drag the pick across the strings

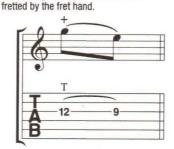
rake\_\_\_ 5

VIBRATO DIVE BAR AND RETURN: The

pitch of the note or chord is dropped a specific number of steps (in rhythm) then

w/bar

returned to the original pitch.

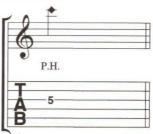


TAPPING: Hammer ("tap") the fret

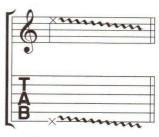
indicated with the pick-hand index or

middle finger and pull off to the note

PINCH HARMONIC: The note is fretted normally and a harmonic is produced by adding the edge of the thumb or the tip of the index finger of the pick hand to the normal pick attack.



TREMOLO PICKING: The note is picked as rapidly and continuously as possible.



PICK SCRAPE: The edge of the pick is

a scratchy sound.

rubbed down (or up) the string, producing

HARP HARMONIC: The note is fretted normally and a harmonic is produced by gently resting the pick hand's index finger directly above the indicated fret (in parentheses) while the pick hand's thumb or pick assists by plucking the appropriate string.



ARPEGGIATE: Play the notes of the chord indicated by quickly rolling them from bottom to top.



VIBRATO BAR DIP: Strike the note and then immediately drop a specific number of steps, then release back to the original

w/bar

1/2

1/2

· Go back to the sign (%), then play until the bar marked To Coda + then skip to

Go back to the beginning of the song and play until the bar marked Fine (end).

the section marked & Coda.

Instrument is silent (drops out).

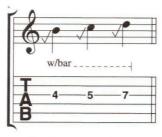




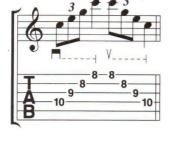
VIBRATO BAR SCOOP: Depress the bar just before striking the note, then quickly release the bar.



pitch.



# additional musical definitions



(accent)

· Accentuate note (play it louder).



Accentuate note with great intensity.



(staccato)

Shorten time value of note.



Downstroke

Upstroke

D.%. al Coda

D.C. al Fine

tacet



· Repeat bars between signs.

When a repeated section has different endings, play the first ending only the first time and the second ending only the second time.

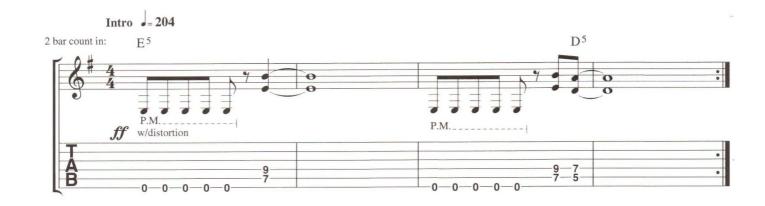
NOTE: Tablature numbers in parentheses mean:

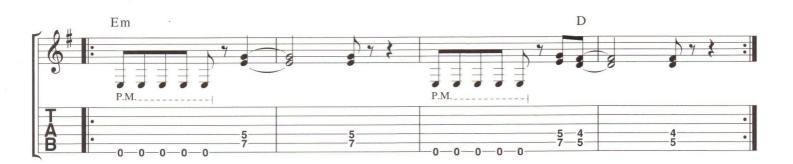
1. The note is sustained, but a new articulation (such as hammer on or slide) begins. 2. A note may be fretted but not necessarily played.

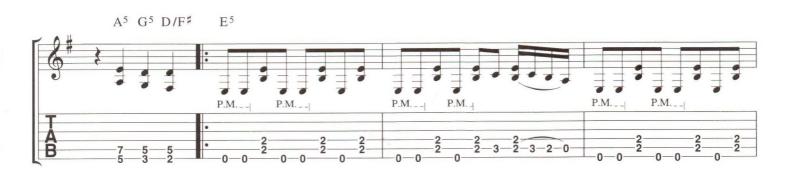
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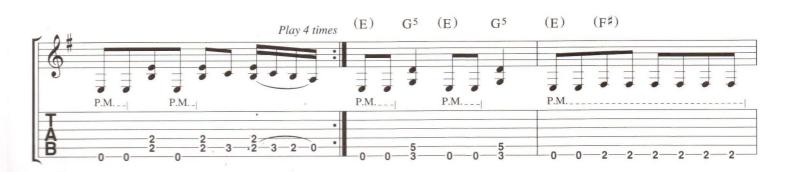
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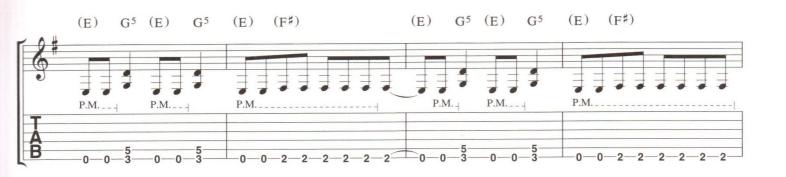
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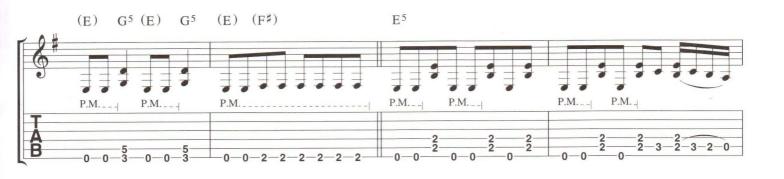


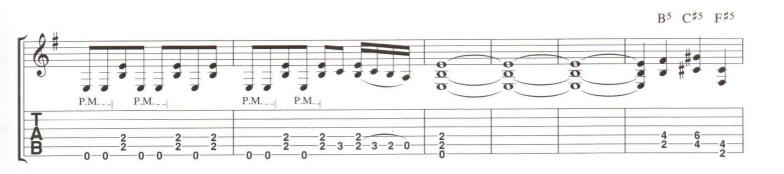


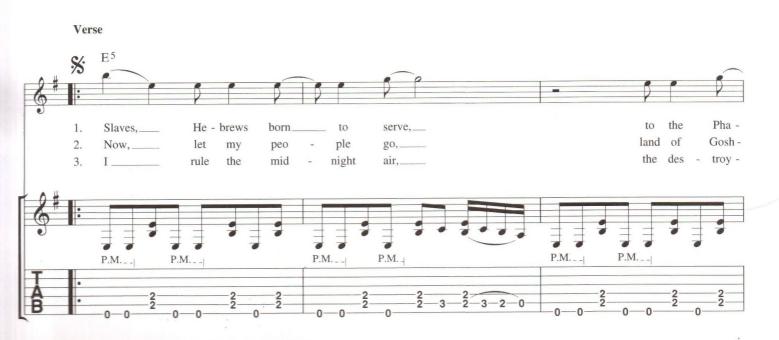




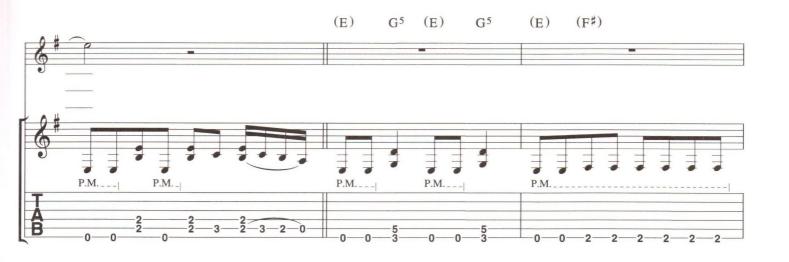


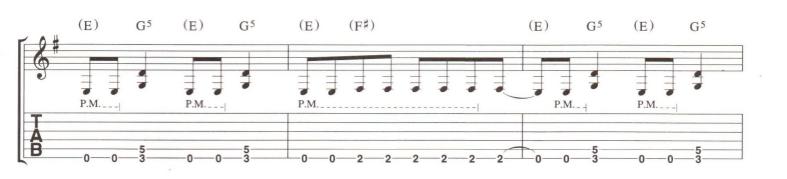


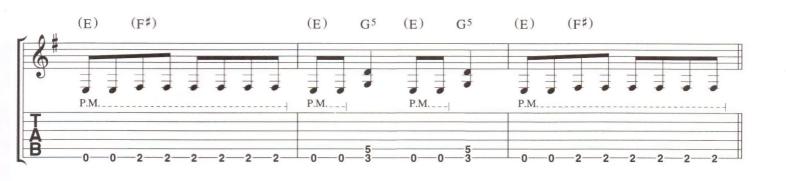


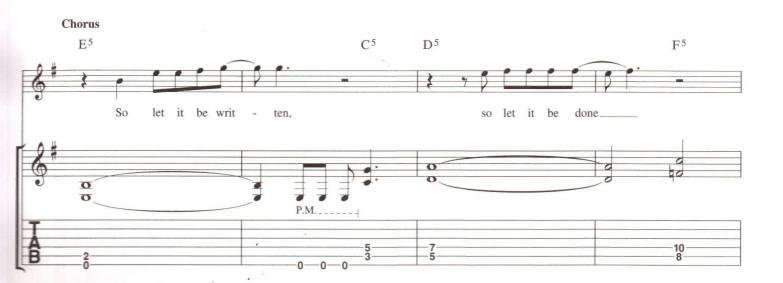






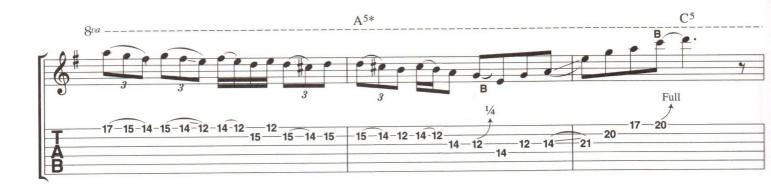


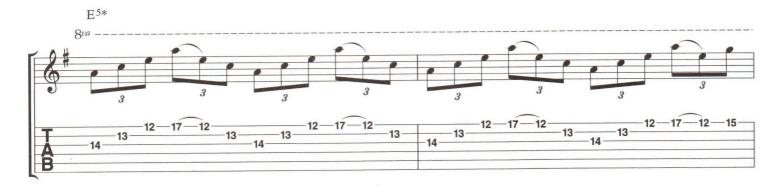


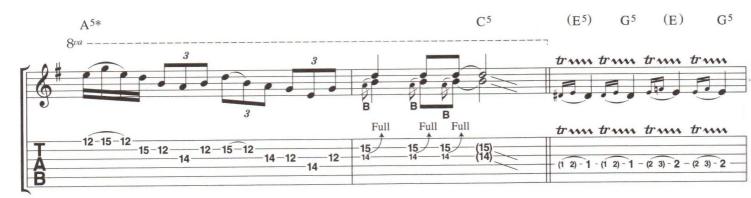




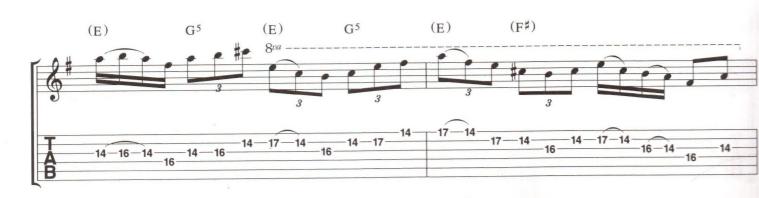




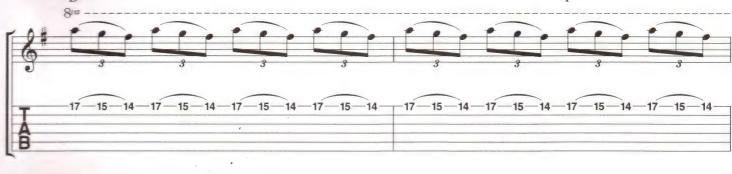


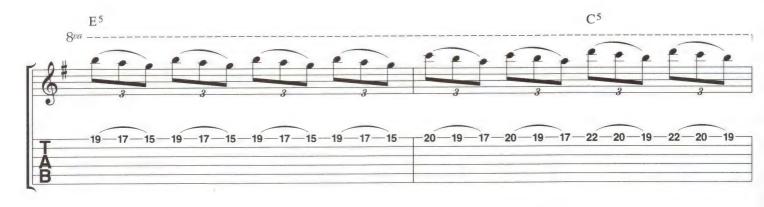


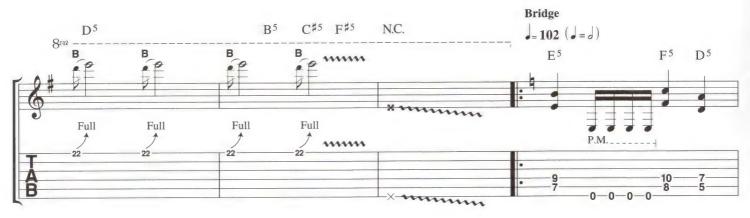


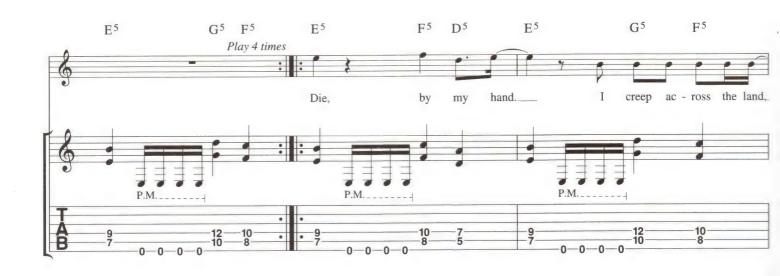




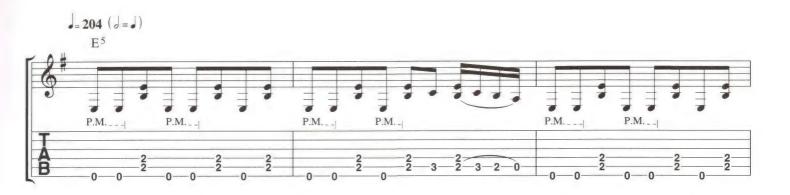


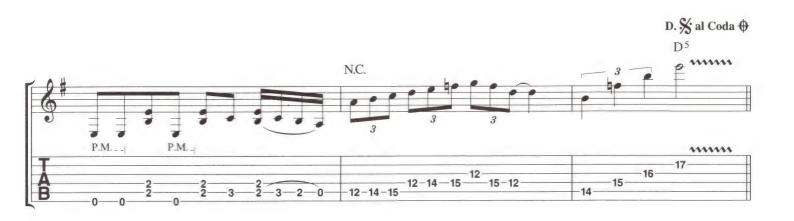


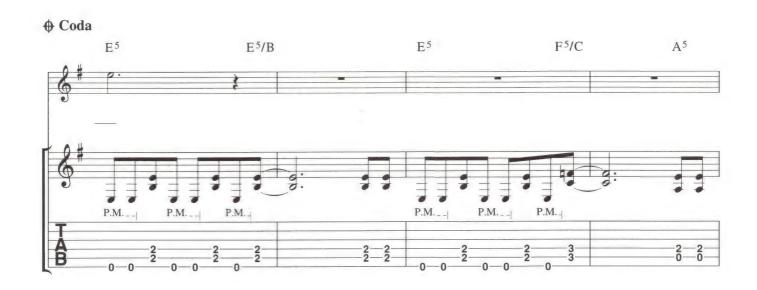


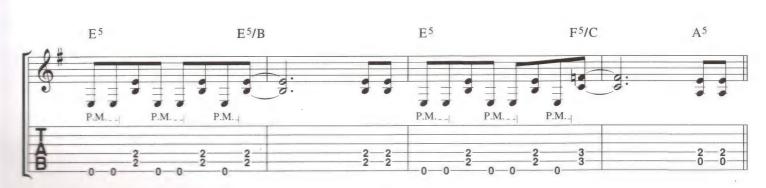




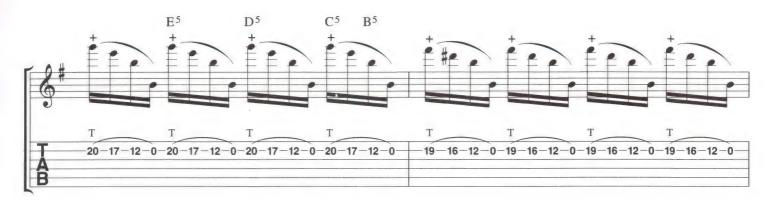


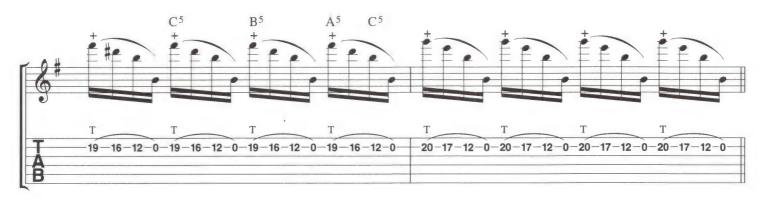


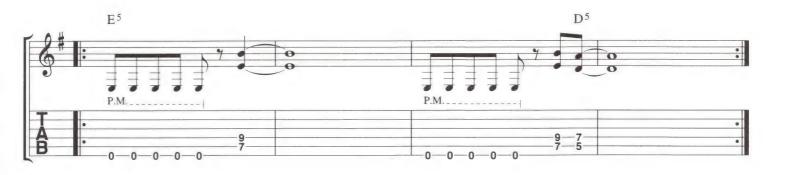


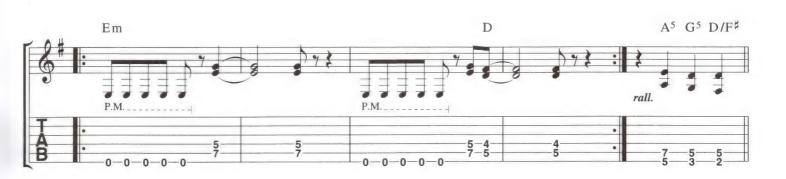


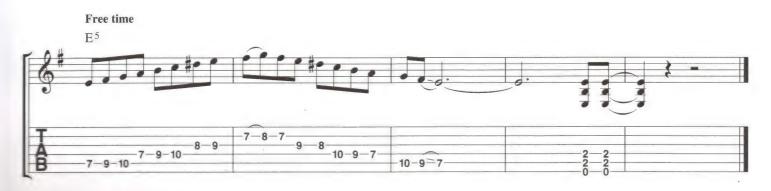








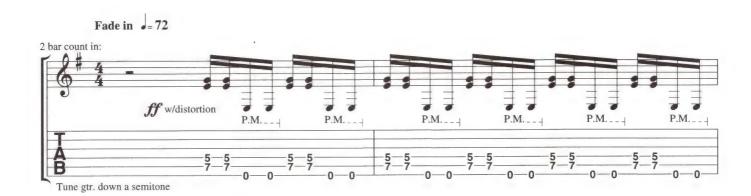


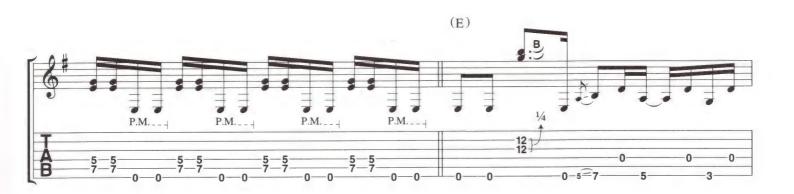


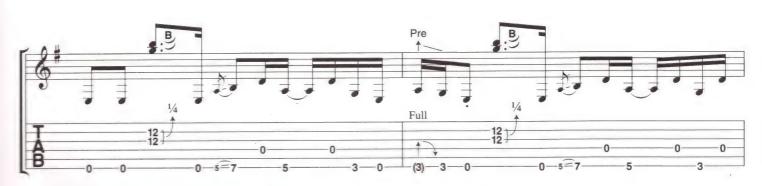
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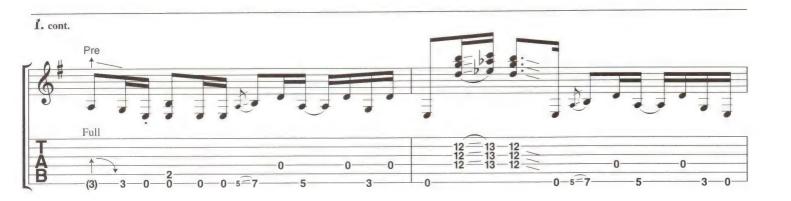


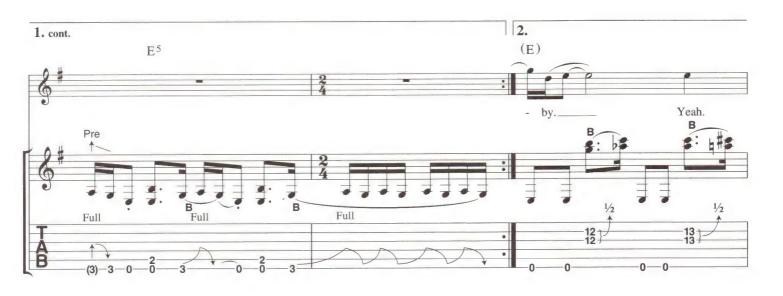


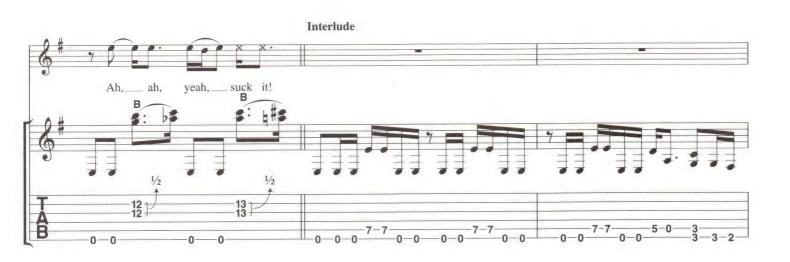


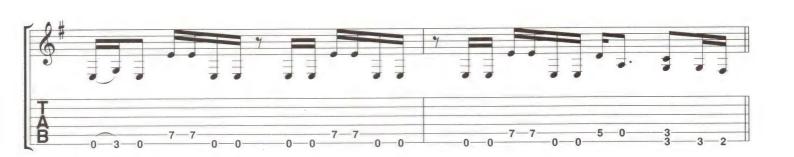


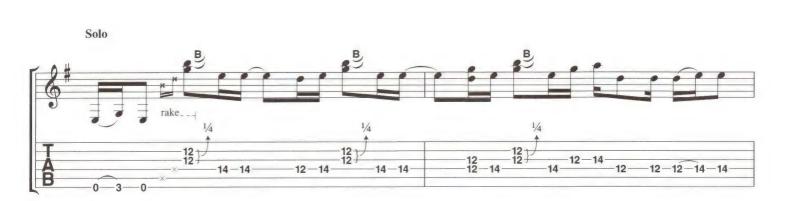


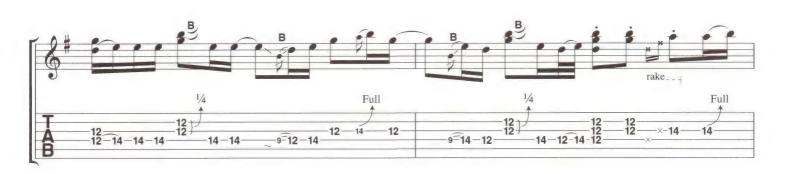


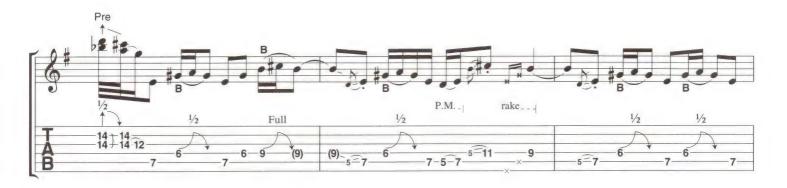


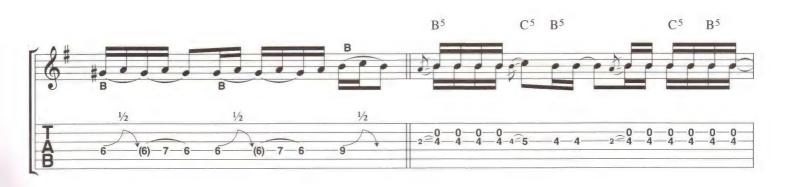


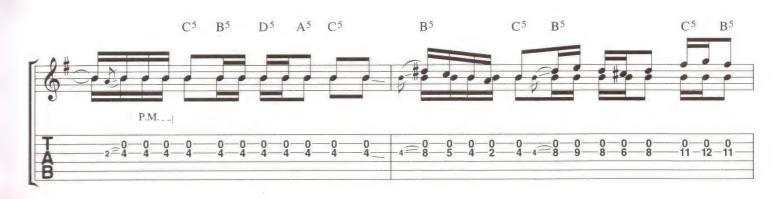


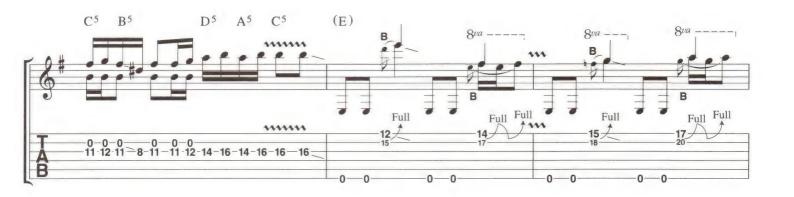


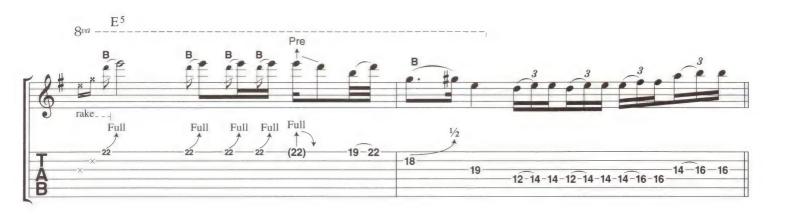


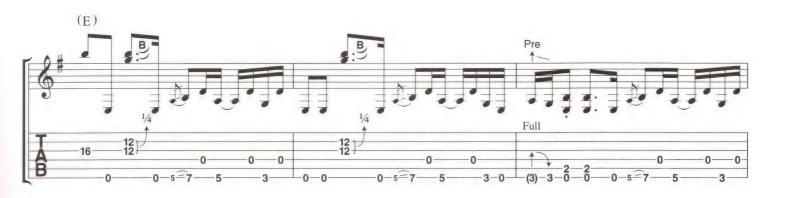


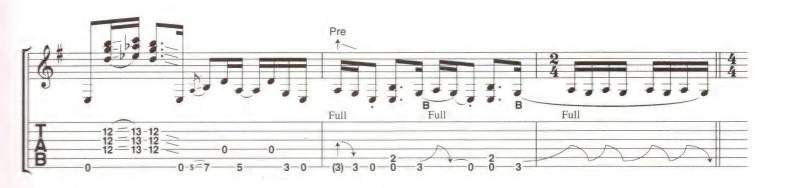














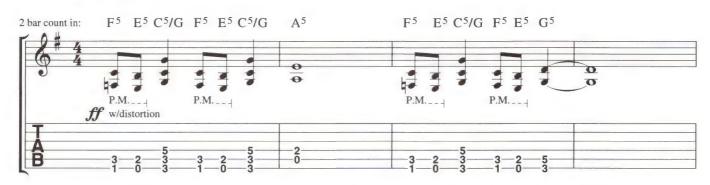


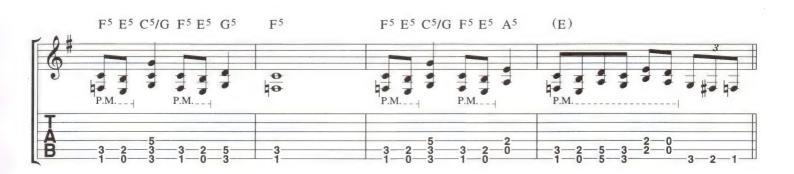
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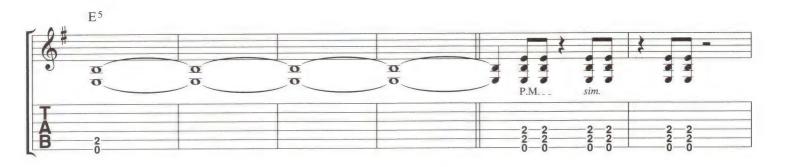
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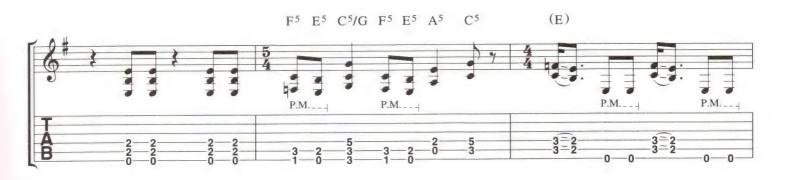


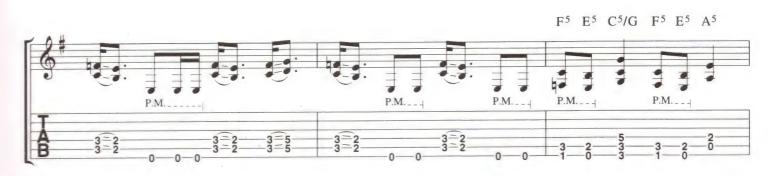






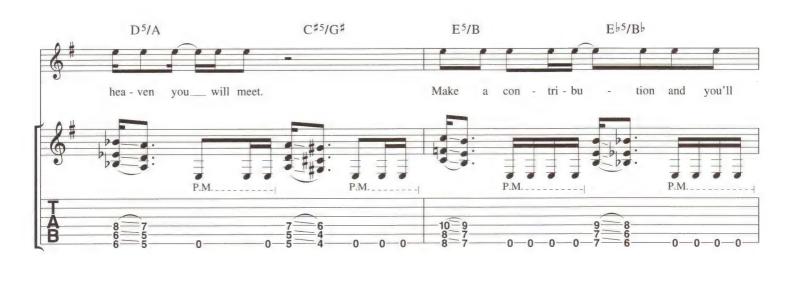


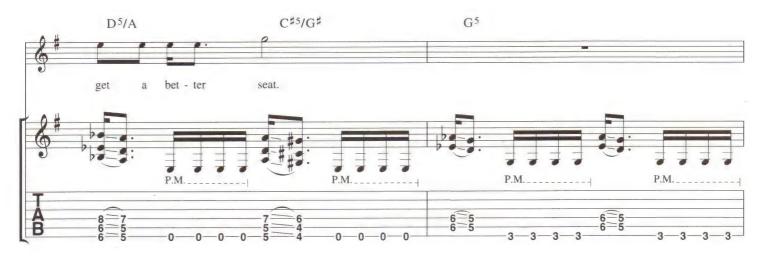




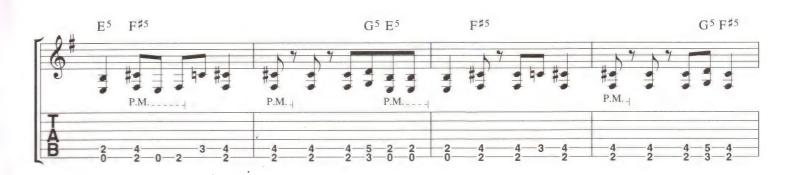


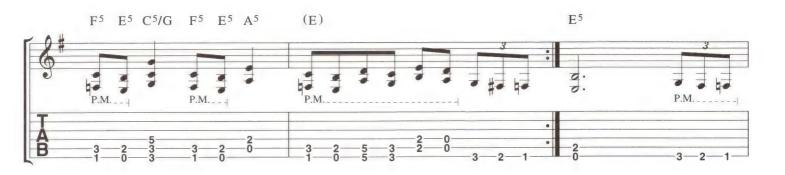


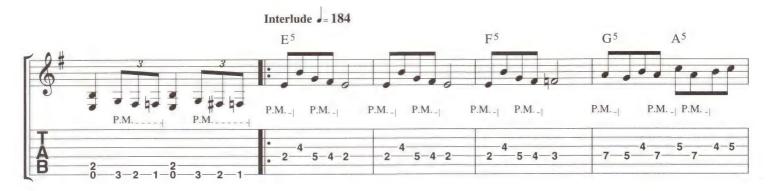


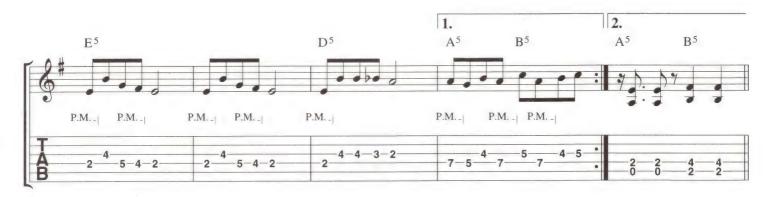


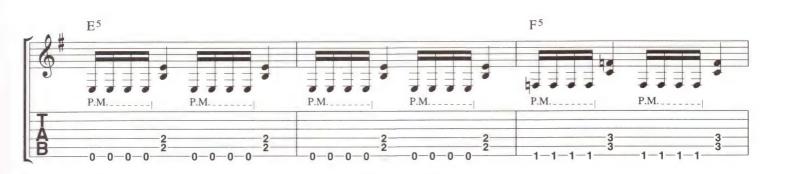


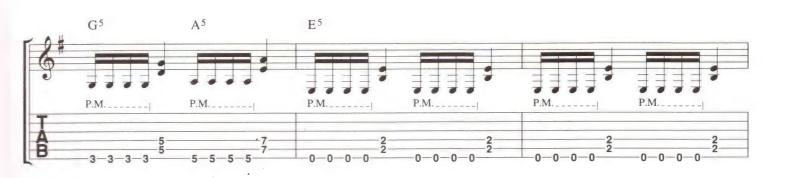




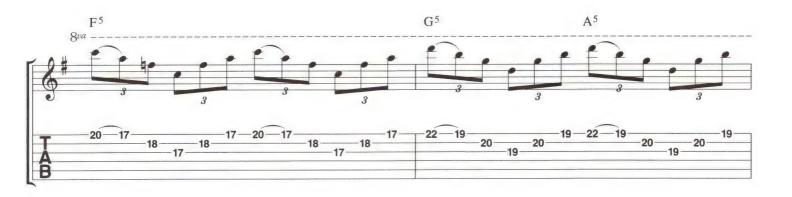


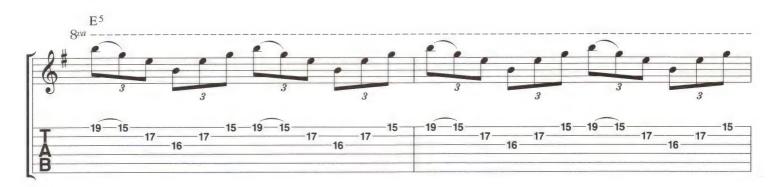


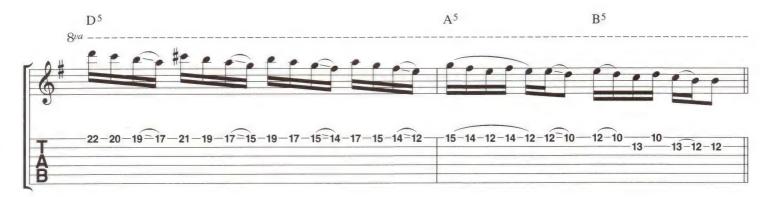


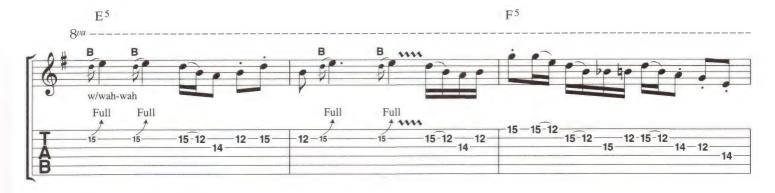


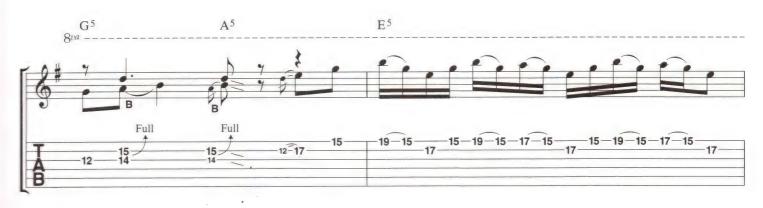


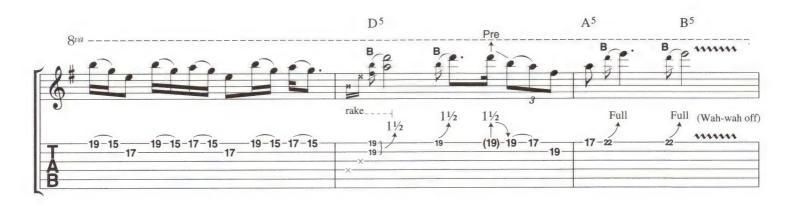


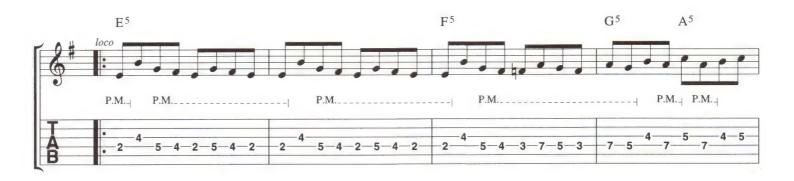


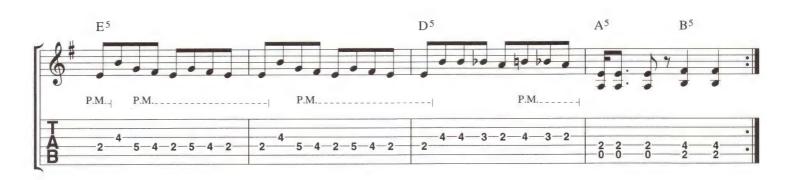


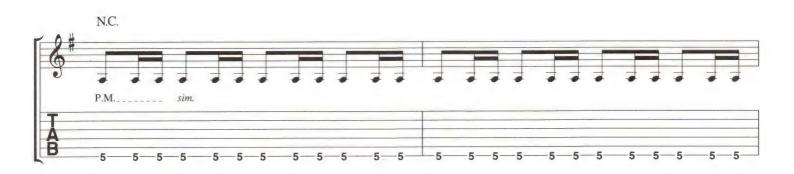


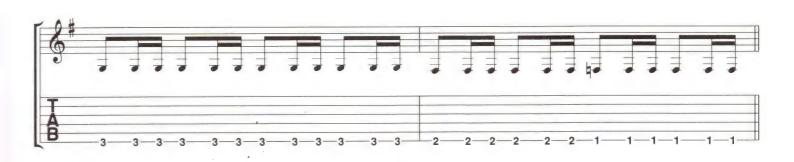
















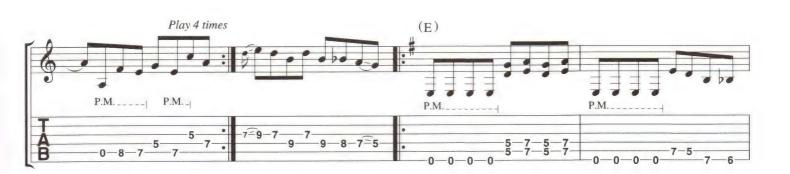
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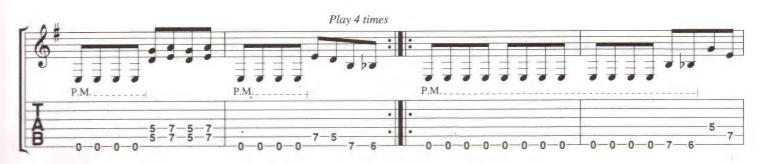
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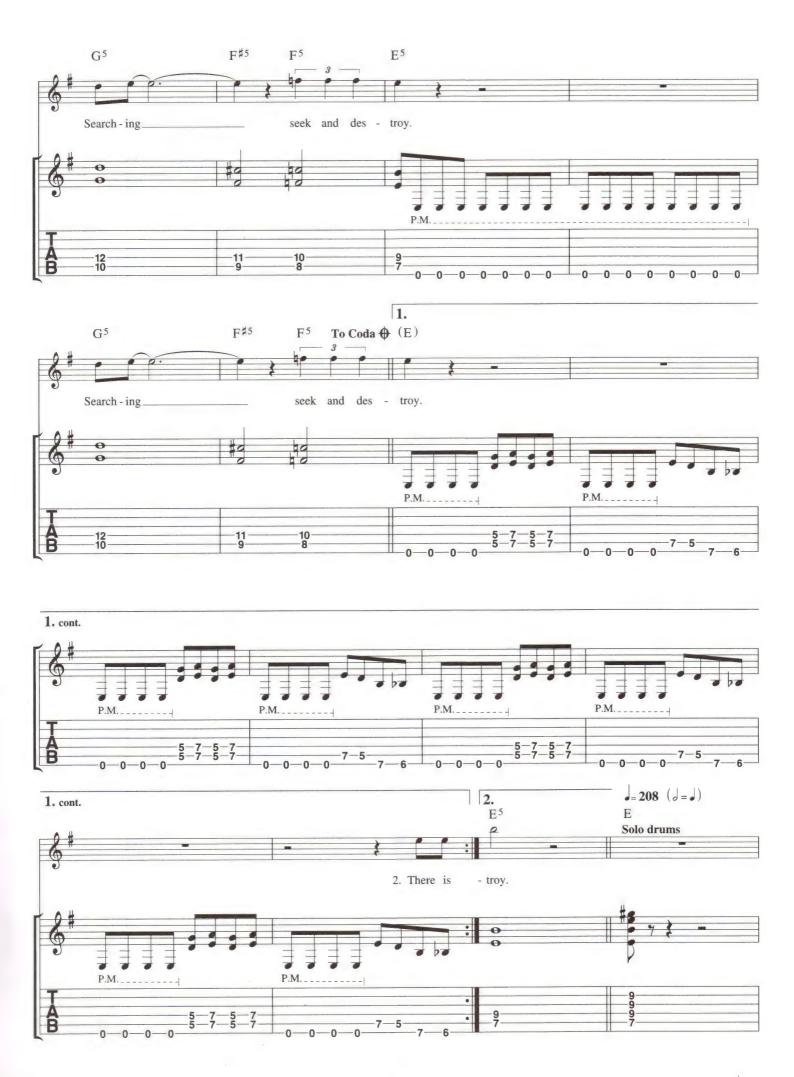


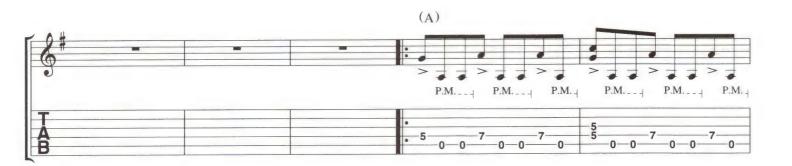


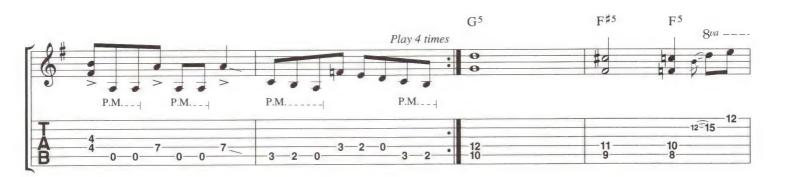


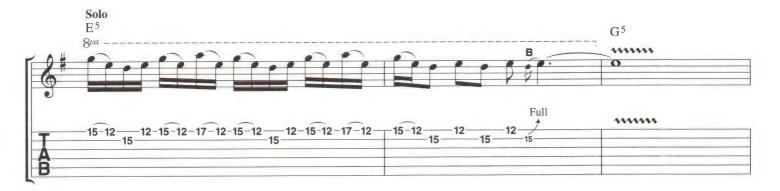


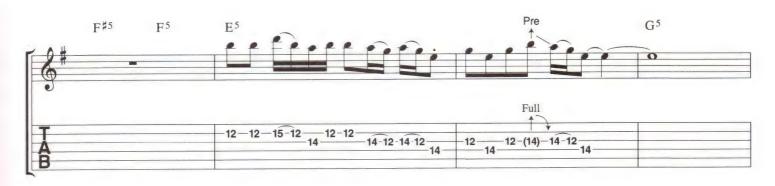


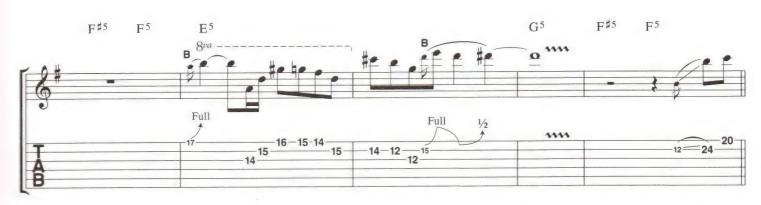


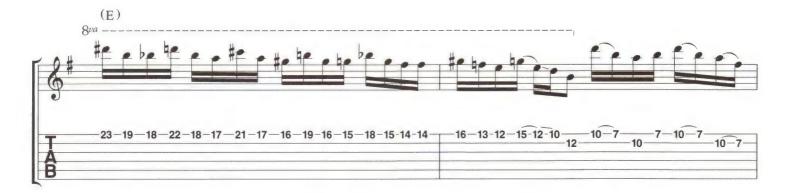


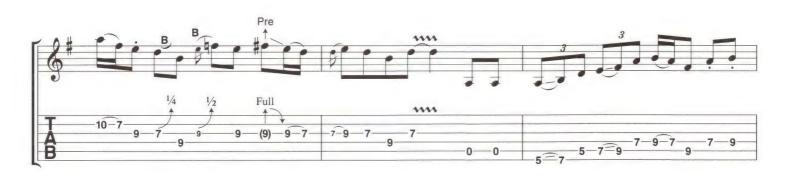


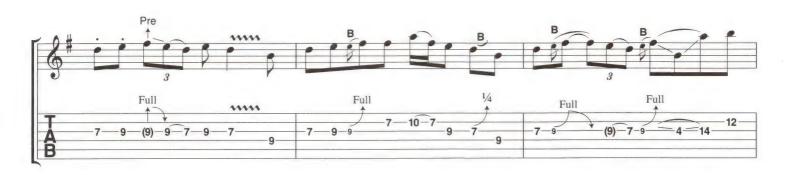


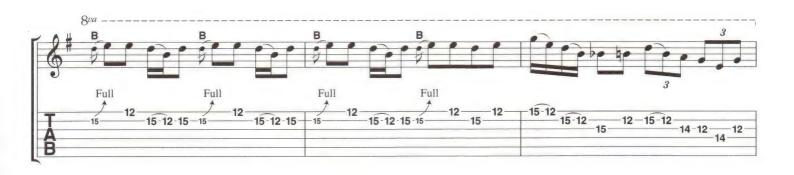


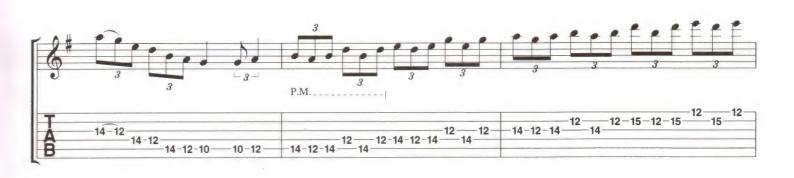


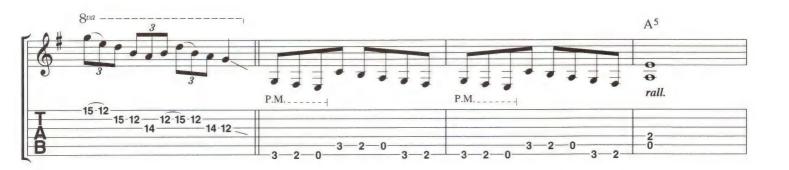


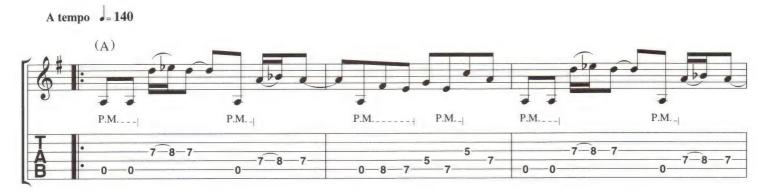


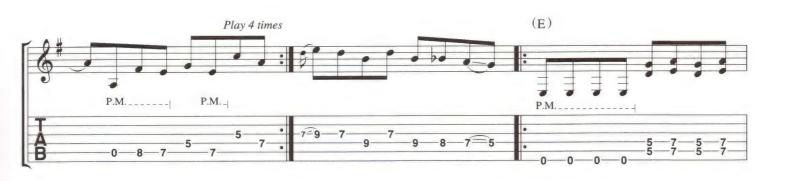


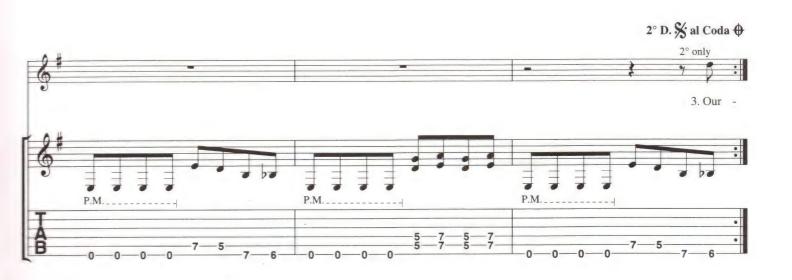




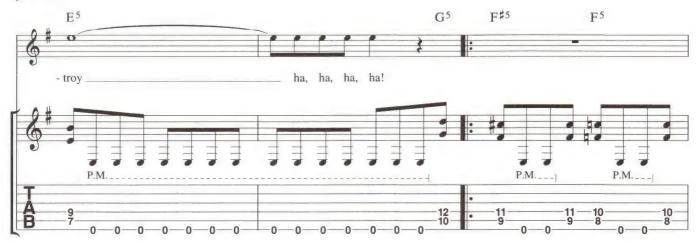


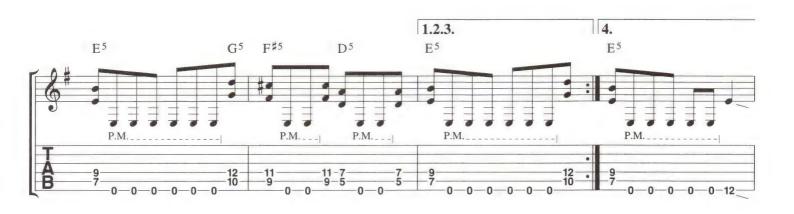


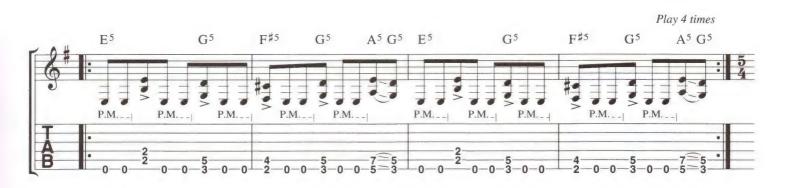


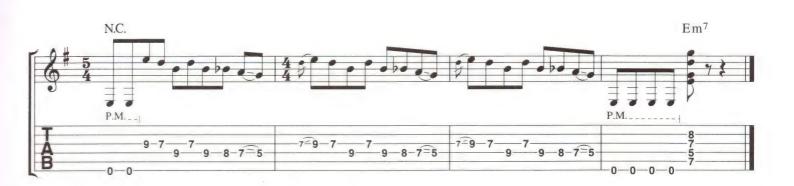








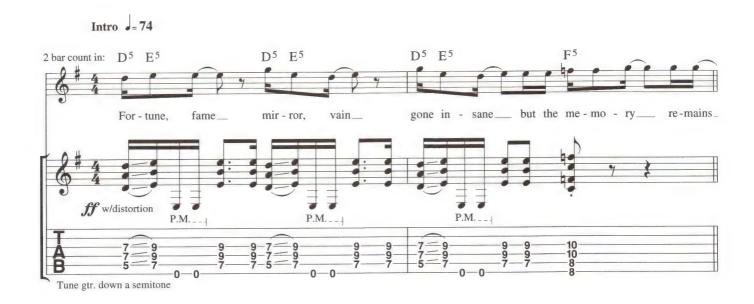


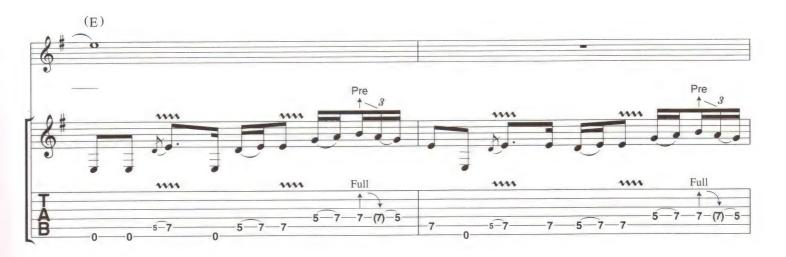


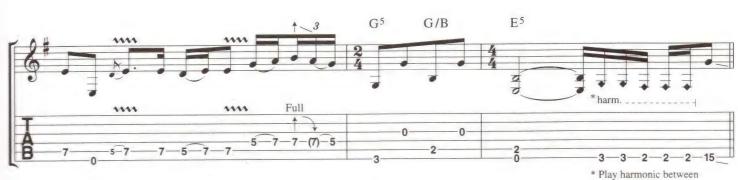
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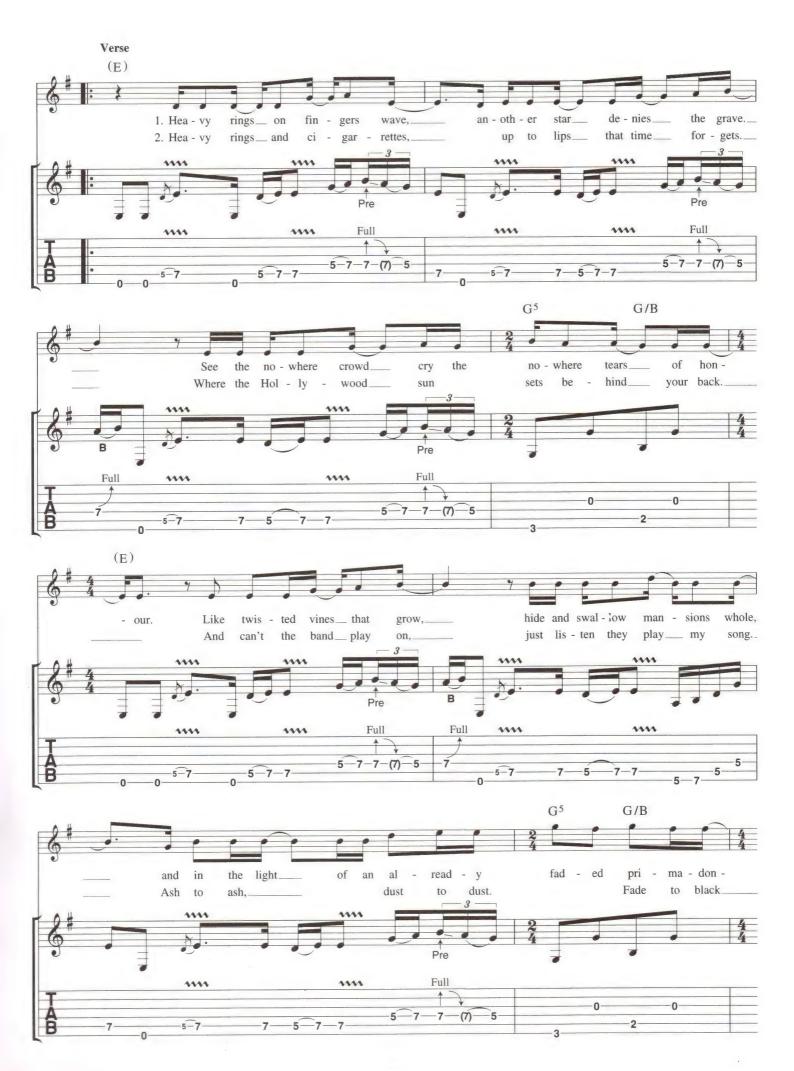
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## whiskey in the jar

Traditional. Arranged by Eric Bell, Brian Downey & Phil Lynott

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